

NEW YORK HERALD
PUBLISHED BY THE SUN-HERALD
CORPORATION, 250 BROADWAY.
TELEPHONE, WORTH 10,000.

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method will meet the hazing problem must remain undetermined until another year, when a new freshman class will serve as a test. If the hazing problem can be solved, the silencing of hazing Mercer University will have established for itself special distinction among institutions of learning.

Good Rapid Transit Routes.

The Transit Commission is making good to the public of New York. It is not merely working out reorganizations of the existing traction systems; it is adopting new subway routes which will be of enormous benefit to the city's sufferers from inadequate rapid transit.

Such are the new routes announced by the Commission: 1. An extension of the Broadway Brooklyn Rapid Transit lines from Fifty-ninth street, Manhattan, up Central Park West, Seventh avenue and St. Nicholas avenue to Washington Heights. 2. A Staten Island tunnel under the Narrows from Fort Hamilton to Rosebank, Staten Island.

The Broadway extension from the lower end of Central Park on the West Side to the far stretches of the upper city will offer big relief to the present congestion. It will in large measure put the long haul traffic which now crowds the overburdened trunks of Manhattan. The hundreds of thousands of passengers bound for the northern districts, now compelled to pile on top of the Manhattan passengers on the Interborough trunks, can be drained off to the new through trunk line to the advantage of themselves and of those Manhattan passengers remaining on the old trunks.

The Staten Island extension of the Brooklyn Fourth avenue subway will develop Staten Island, naturally one of the most delightful residence sections of Greater New York. And developing Staten Island, with masses of our population drawn there from other quarters, will lighten the pressure both on the housing accommodations and the transportation facilities of Manhattan, The Bronx and other parts of the city.

The Transit Commission is doing fine work for New York. It could do still more if it had the active and hearty cooperation of the Board of Estimate, as it deserves to have and will have when the Board of Estimate awakens to its duty to the people of this city.

Curbing the Screen Director.

Motion picture performers seem to have given the Actors Equity Association a large order in requesting it to curb the haughtiness of the director in the manufacture of moving pictures. There must be something altogether wrong in that strange realm known as the world of the cinema when the mimes of the camera have the courage to complain of the hours they spend cooling their heels outside the door of the director's office. Keeping actors waiting is one of the first signs of authority in the land of Punch and Judy.

There are still more presumptuous demands from the downtrodden actors. They protest against the demeanor of the director's underlings. They denounce the icy arrogance of the director's telephone operators. They resent the playful satire of the director's office boys, who, taking their cue from the director, so embarrass and humiliate the oppressed players that the heads of various important companies are said already to have made a protest.

The audacity of revolting against the director can be understood only by those who know the extent of his authority and the tyranny with which his powers are exercised. It was the director who altered Pinero and improved Barrie to meet what he considered the best standards of the screen. It was the director who arbitrarily selected this actor or that as the best representative of a needed type, whatever actor, manager or financial backer might say to the contrary. Often the directors in earlier days were inconspicuous actors or stage managers. They have become the czars of the industry.

But their subjects have now dared to raise their voices in rebellion. Authors might also have rebelled, since most of them agree that the best that was done for their work was done in spite of the director and not through his efforts. Company presidents might have disciplined him and the popular stars repudiated him. But who ever thought that the rank and file of the players would have the courage to appeal to the Equity for protection against him?

Certainly there is in this fact evidence of the existence of just as much of a revolution in the camp of the moving picture makers as the public had begun to suspect.

Hazing the Hazers.

With the college hazing season on, Mercer University, at Macon, Georgia, has introduced an innovation in the ritual of freshman initiation. Hazers may still haze clandestinely at Mercer, but they will do so hereafter at the risk of being themselves hazed.

When the new freshman class entered Mercer this year and was duly hazed by the sophomores the university's president, the Rev. Dr. Weaver, gave the sophomores involved the choice between expulsion and being subjected to the same treatment they had given the freshmen. The sophomores elected to accept the hazing alternative. Spanking was the penalty inflicted on the freshmen. So spanking was applied to the sophomores also.

The seniors were designated by the faculty to do the spanking. They made a thorough job of it. Mercer gave a good deal of attention to athletics and by the time a student has reached the senior year he is likely to be muscular. The sophomores found the senior muscles fully up to requirements. Equipped with straps, the seniors applied the corrective to sophomore exuberance where it would do the most good and applied it with heavy fervor.

To just what extent this Mercer

for granted, for the black bass is the gamest fighter among New York's fresh water gladiators. But that fact is not accepted as a valid excuse for breaking the law.

Indeed, it is doubtless the black bass's prowess which is responsible for the large number of anglers among the violators of the game laws. Some men punctilious in other respects see no ethical offense in disregarding provisions of the game laws. When the fish is in the dip net after an exciting struggle there is a strong, almost irresistible temptation to see him in the pan.

The Registration.

Although the registration picked up on the last day the total is not great enough to make the Democratic managers happy.

The number of persons registered in the city of New York is 1,173,818. This is 89,000 fewer than last year and 194,000 fewer than in 1920.

The vote in Manhattan and The Bronx, where Smith's strength is greatest, will be 100,000 less than it was in 1920. In that election Smith's vote in those boroughs was 2 to 1. At that ratio the slump in the registration would cost Smith 67,000 votes in the two boroughs.

Former Governor Smith approaches the election with the visible supply of votes in this part of the State much smaller than it was two years ago, when he was at the zenith of his popularity.

More than that, Mr. Smith is opposed by a candidate who is much better known to the public than he was in 1920, for the best qualities of NATHAN L. MILLER were not then evident to the electorate in general.

Motor Cars on the Speedway.

The opening of the Harlem River Speedway to the automobile will bring regret to many who will look upon the abandonment of this once favorite resort of the metropolitan road driver as one more outcrop won by the gasoline propelled vehicle in its encroachment on the realm of the horse.

In the period prior to the Speedway seventh avenue and Jerome avenue were racing grounds for the amateur horsemen who vied with one another in the speed of their horses and the perfection of their turnouts. The growth of the city ultimately rendered these thoroughfares unsafe for speeding, and there was rejoicing when the strip of land on the western side of the Harlem River was converted into a speedway.

In its early days the Speedway was a conspicuous success. It afforded the horsemen a superb stretch over which they could test their fleet trotters and pacers and it also gave pleasure to thousands of New Yorkers who, though not owning horses, still had as strong a love for them as any of the buff coated brigade that jogged to the starting point and turned for a brush into which they put all their skill.

Many of the most prominent men in New York patronized the Speedway and several built private stables in its neighborhood. On a fine afternoon NATHAN STRAUSS behind the California gelding Cobwebs, 2:12, a son of the halfbred sire Whips, by Elector, was sure to be out in search of a contest. Cobwebs was king of the Speedway for a period. Another familiar figure was C. K. G. BILLINGS, an amateur reinsman of great skill. It was over the Speedway that Lou Dillon, 1:58 1/4, when queen of the turf, pulled her owner a quarter in 25 1/2 seconds, showing the highest speed ever attained by a harness horse. The black champion of his day, Uhlán, 1:58, was another of the Billings stable often seen on the Speedway, sometimes with his owner holding the reins, but oftener with CHARLES TANNER in the wagon.

Other noted amateurs were General BRAYTON Ives behind Monte Carlo, 2:07 1/4; JAMES BUTLER with King Direct, 2:04 1/4; FRANK WORK with Praxtel, 2:09 1/4; and Pilot Boy 2:09 1/4, the latter a handsome gray, now a pensioner on a Long Island farm through a provision in Mr. Work's will.

Another Wall Street man who took his recreation on the Speedway was A. B. GWATHMEY, who owned Tiverton, 2:04 1/4. E. E. SMITH had a number of fleet trotters and pacers for pleasure driving on the Speedway, the best known being Lord Derby, 2:05 1/4; John M., 2:02 1/4; and Morningside, 2:04 1/4. JAMES A. MURPHY never dodged a brush with Don Derby, 2:04 1/4; Ardelle, 2:04 1/4; or Coast Marie, 2:11 1/4. FRED GREENE with The Monk, 2:05 1/4, finished in front often where elsewhere, while JOHN LAWRENCE from Hoboken with Lizzie March, 2:02 1/4, and a record of a half mile in 0:57 1/4 over the course, took the dust of few.

ANDREW CRAWFORD had a good trotter in Invader, 2:10, and GEORGE COLMAN owned a trotter with a great brush in Kingwood, 2:17 1/4. DAVID BONNER was often seen on the Speedway behind a good trotter from somebody else's stable, and no one could get more speed in a hard fought test than the veteran.

There were hot exchanges sometimes between men of high temper following these races which had a ribbon for a reward. The colloquy between General Ives and JAMES BUTLER when the latter won a notable victory over Monte Carlo is a classic that will be repeated with gusto for many a year to come.

In later years the horses taking part in this sport were not of as high quality nor were their owners comparable in skill as retrainers with the men who made the early history of the Speedway. The crowds had

thinned to a handful, and for a long time the Harlem River Speedway had been doomed as an exclusive thoroughfare for the horse.

The old timers who knew Fleetwood Park, Gabe Case's and Johnny Barry's will have to be content with the memories of the period when red wheeled wagons and buff topcoats were the correct thing in the way of equipment for an afternoon spin behind a trotter, and a pacer was not considered a gentleman's roadhorse.

Distinction of the Gulf Stream.

Aquatic antics of one kind or another seem indispensable to the public imagination. They are most successful in their effect when they are executed by some mysterious and fabulous animal more or less amphibious by nature. The sea serpent for a long time performed this service admirably. He did not confine his appearance exclusively to any body of water. Emotional observers might sight him one day off the Long Island coast. It was only proof of his broad sympathies that he was reported the next day from some lake in Texas. Thus did his impartial activity hold during many years an honored place for him in the heart of the public.

He could be counted on to add a fillip of maritime mystery to every summer.

Now he is gone. It is not possible to say whether his departure was hastened by legislative action. At all events, it is doubtful if his career was lengthened by the Eighteenth Amendment. The plesiosaurus, recently reported as lurking in a remote Andean lake of Patagonia failed to qualify as the successor to the sea serpent. In spite of the earnest efforts to find this monster the investigators returned without exact data. The effort to capture the plesiosaurus was finally abandoned when the expedition was confronted with the baffling news, on indubitable authority, that the beast had been seen in two places at the same time.

Now there seems reason to believe that a substitute for this popular purveyor of mystery has at last been found. Perhaps the personal note is lacking in such a meteorological creation as the Gulf Stream compared to the sea serpent. It is doubtful if the same affectionate regard could ever be felt for what is, after all, no nearer our sympathies than the Equator, for instance; but the Gulf Stream is attracting attention by its antics. It is reported to be slipping from its course, to be so hot that it is no longer possible to touch it and to be in other ways entirely different from the Gulf Stream of previous history. If half the things now reported of this institution are true it is in a fair way to appeal as strongly to the public imagination as the sea serpent ever did.

Tree Planting in New York.

The progress of reforestation in New York State is indicated by the fact that the Conservation Commission received in September orders for more than 500,000 trees for fall planting. Most of these trees will be set out on non-agricultural lands, which is a circumstance of economic importance.

The demand for Norway spruce has been good, one of the largest single orders coming from the Chateaugay Pulp and Paper Company, which is setting out 150,000 of these trees. In municipal planting the palm goes to Carthage, in Jefferson county, which was the first New York village to take up reforestation. It now boasts of having the finest municipal forest of any community of its size in the United States, 585,000 trees having been planted on 2,000 acres of the local watershed.

Trees planted fifteen years ago are now from fifteen to eighteen feet in height and have a diameter of six inches. It is estimated that a million feet of lumber will be cut annually from this reserve when it reaches its best development.

School districts in various parts of the State are taking an interest in the reforestation movement. The pioneer among them is the town of Constable, Franklin county, which began with ten acres planted in Scotch and white pine and has increased the reserve. Watson, in Lewis county, has laid out a ninety-four acre school forest area. The planting so far comprises 24,000 trees and the work will be prosecuted vigorously until the entire plot is filled. Other communities are taking up the work in a systematic way. It is easy to enlist the sympathies of the youth of the country in tree planting. There is pleasure in the mere act of putting something into the ground and watching it grow.

"Mental immaturity and nervous instability" is a discouraging epithet for such a promising young spook as the ghost of Antigonish was in its day.

With Brigadier-General DAWES and Rear Admiral STARS retired to private life officialdom will breathe somewhat easier.

Porters will soon begin to observe an increasing disposition on the part of steamer passengers to carry their own hand baggage aboard.

From a Hilltop.

I bear away a memory of the moon
Sinking, a crimson sickle, in the West,
While a faint breeze, interpretive of rest,
From the dim valley breathes a haunting tune,
Enamored of the moon.

I bear away a memory of stars—
Stars overhead in heaven, and below
Deep dead and hilly with starry globes
aglow—
A fairy world scene, and nothing mars
The memory of the stars!
CLINTON SCOLLARD.

The Daughtery Opinion.

Europe's View of Our Attitude on Prohibition on the Ocean.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Recent editorial articles of yours are responsible as a provoking or an inspiring cause for the subjoined note. You have set forth so trenchantly that we may yet be obliged to eat our words in the challenge flung forth to foreign shipping as to the latter carrying liquor—even as though it were ours to challenge.

It was at a time not long after the war and on the occasion of some inept personal diplomacy exerted on the other side by a foremost citizen of ours that THE SUN remarked: "We always were noted for our bad manners in Europe." If such were the case then, what shall we say to our latest display of Chesterfieldian deportment as offered to our good friends in Europe by Mr. Daughtery's recent ruling concerning prohibition exterior? For that is what it seems to amount to—our law and gospel to prevail regardless of that of others.

It used to be pleaded for us by friendly outsiders that we were but a young nation, certainly not yet grown up in wisdom, and so some uncouthness in the way of our manners might well be pardoned or extenuated. Do we wish still to have that attitude toward us by other nations? Are our friends of the other side in the serious issues of present day Europe likely to deal gently with us on this question because of our "youth"? These are some of the questions that too readily occur to some of us. But the words have been uttered, and the shame of them will have to be borne, like a universal poll tax, by every one sensitive to the dignity of this country.

There are many that have taken heart reading THE NEW YORK HERALD's keen strictures, among them:

A MIDDLE CLASS WOMAN.

NEW YORK, October 14.

More Subway Courtesy.

Public Appreciation of the Work of an Efficient Guard.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: One of your correspondents writes of the courtesy shown him by a younger fellow passenger in the subway who yielded him his seat in a crowded car.

The incident recalls my own observation of the polite and intelligent service rendered to passengers by a guard of the Interborough Rapid Transit Company. This young man opened and closed the doors of his cars not only with dexterity but with cheerfulness. He seemed to be enjoying his none too easy work.

His exhortations to watch one's step were delivered in the tone of a solicitous officer of excursions in his special car, and he greeted incoming passengers with the smile of a pleased host welcoming his guests. He took a value from an aged lady's grasp and escorted her into the car where all sitting space was apparently occupied, quietly asked other passengers near the center door to make room for her, which they did with an alacrity that only such a smiling face and persuasive manner could have evoked.

Actually, the car assumed almost the atmosphere of a private reception room, with its medley of amazed travelers enjoying the unworldly geniality that one courteous employee of the railroad had as if by magic imparted. And for a climax of surprises this guard, after closing his doors, called the name of the next station in a voice both agreeable and penetrating, and so distinctly that almost an audible sigh of mingled wonder and relief was breathed by all in the car.

I told the young man that I intended to report my own pleasure in his courtesy to the operating company, and a little while after I had done this I received a copy of the Interborough Bulletin, a publication which is distributed free to all employees, in which I read under the heading of one of its pages called "Pleasing the Public" that I was the twenty-eighth patron of the road who had reported praise of this particular employee's services.

It is clear that not only in fiction and romance but in the midst of our daily life of a great city's traffic unassuming politeness and alert efficiency can be manifested and will be appreciated.

ELIOT WHITE.

NEW YORK, October 14.

Specimens of Cappelletto's Poem to Be Exhibited Here.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: I have read your very admirable editorial article regarding "The Fading Poster"; therefore I am glad to reassure you to the extent of promising a revived interest in this form of art.

During the month of November, as the trustees of the Museum of French Art, under the presidency of McDougall Hawkes, have announced, will be set down the exhibition of a rare collection of posters by Cappelletto of Paris, who ranks abroad as the most brilliant and original of all modern poster makers. We shall place some one hundred of his posters on exhibition, and I am proud that Cappelletto has given me this opportunity of making his work better known in this country.

ELIZABETH MABURY.

NEW YORK, October 14.

Ancestors by the Trillion.

TO THE NEW YORK HERALD: Perhaps your readers can explain the following: Mathematically it would appear, basing figures on the fact that every one had two parents, that during the period represented by fifty generations back a person of the present generation had 56 1/2 trillion ancestors.

This of course cannot be so, but wherein do the figures differ from the facts? E. A. REGAN.

NEW YORK, October 14.

Corn Knife Induces the Serpents.

From the Tophet Capital.
Gentry country farmers are wondering what has become of the old fashioned farmhand who could take a corn knife, go into the field in the fall and cut three or four acres of corn by hand in a day. Most of the corn cutting is done by machinery, but a number of farmers this year have had occasion to look for men to cut it by hand and have been unable to find them.

Maine Women as Jurors.

From the Portland Press-Herald.
For the first time in history Hancock County Supreme Judicial Court, October term, convening in Ellsworth, will have several women serving as jurors. Bonington will have two women, Buxton one for Grand Jurors, while two traverse Jurors were named at Bar Harbor.

Mark's Decline Beyond Control.

Berlin Government Despairs of Stopping It as Foreign Aid Seems Only Hope.

Special Cable to THE NEW YORK HERALD.
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German statesmen have admitted to THE NEW YORK HERALD correspondent that the decline of the mark is beyond their control. They place most hope of stemming the tide in showing the Allies their good intent. Owing to the inability of the Government to enforce its own measures some sort of international financial control seems more and more likely.

Many influential Germans, distrustful of their own Government and agreed that the existing reparations demands are unrealistic, regard further efforts futile and would welcome outside control. The hopelessness of the situation is accentuated by a deadlock beginning in the Cabinet, and extending through industry down to the smallest consumer.

It isn't absolute stagnation, because everybody is busy, but running around in a circle without seeing a way out of the financial maelstrom. Even the Government finds the recent penalties against speculation ineffective. The government's compulsory 1,000,000,000 gold marks' loan is only 6 per cent. subscribed.

Inner conflict begins with Chancellor Brüning and Finance Minister Hoes, each blocking anything the other proposes. Dr. Brüning frankly admits he has no understanding of economics. Dr. Hoes is still absent, taking the waters of Kissingen, without participating in the recent financial deliberations. There is friction between the Ministers of Finance and Commerce, because comrades Schmidt, Minister of Commerce, and Hirsch prelate at the commerce office, preaching Socialist reforms.

The difficulty of enforcing financial reform is accentuated by the manufacturers, who are openly hostile, claiming that the Government is strangling trade and that decisions are made without consulting them.

Germany is divided from top to bottom over conflicting ideas of the state's functions. The manufacturers assert

Retrospect.

I was a child in the garden—
Cold round my heart grew the fear
Of a little blue wisp of heaven
And the glory of God too near.

Lofter the wind made music,
Close to the earth I pressed—
If He should send black fury
Out of that white cloud, west!

If He should speak in thunder!
Dizzy the moments whirled—
Ah, I must run from the garden,
Back to a people's world.

That was a childish fancy;
Now I am older far,
Bent with the weight of sorrow,
Bruised by the pride of war.

Now to the garden, coming